Tamnut 74, and other currently grown Spanish peanut cultivars. Because neither line showed a decided advantage over the other, they were bulked in approximately equal quantity by weight to generate the cultivar. Such a procedure is well established in crop breeding as a means for reducing genetic vulnerability and for stabilizing performance over years and locations.

Although Spanco grades approximately seven percentage points lower than Pronto when both are harvested early, Spanco is as much as 10 d earlier, in Oklahoma, than other currently grown Spanish cultivars. Consequently, its use provides flexibility to farmers for planting and harvest dates.

Breeder seed is maintained by the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station. Foundation seed is produced under the direction of Oklahoma Foundation Seed Stocks, Inc., Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74078. Production of pedigreed seed is limited to three generations from breeder seed: namely, foundation, registered, and certified classes. Certified seed became available to farmers in 1982.

References and Notes

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance of T.E. Stevens, Jr. and W.N. Stokes for technical support in conducting field trials, and R.N. Pittman and T.E. Stevens, Jr. for the data analyses.

Published in Crop Sci. 29:1573-1574 (1989).

REGISTRATION OF 'OKRUN' PEANUT

'OKRUN' peanut (Arachis hypogaea L. subsp. hypogaea var. hypogaea) (Reg. no. 36; PI 531499) was developed and released cooperatively by the USDA-ARS and the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station in April 1986 as the first commercial runner peanut cultivar developed in Oklahoma. It was tested as OK-FH 14 in Oklahoma yield trials beginning in 1980 and in the Uniform Peanut Performance Tests (UPPT) during 1982 to 1985.

Okrun was an F_1 increase of a single-plant selection made in the F_2 from a cross of 'Florunner' (1, 2) and 'Spanhoma' (3). Florunner is classified commercially as a runner-type peanut, whereas 'Spanhoma' is classified as a Spanish type. The cross was made at Stillwater, OK in 1973 using Spanhoma as the pollen donor. Following hybridization, pedigree selection was practiced within the segregating populations. Plant, pod, and seed morphology and length of growing season of Okrun resemble that of Florunner (the leading runner cultivar in Oklahoma and the USA). Although Okrun is susceptible to all common peanut diseases, tests in Oklahoma have shown it to be less susceptible to leafspots and, especially, to pod rots than Florunner. Also, it is more drought tolerant than Florunner. Mean total sound mature kernels (28 tests) and 100-seed weights (8 tests) were 70.6 and 69.1% and 57.6 and 58.2 g for Okrun and Florunner, respectively. Shelling data and end-use quality tests have shown Okrun to be equal to or better than Florunner for these characters.

In Oklahoma tests, Okrun showed small but consistent advantages in yield (3972 vs. 3838 kg/ha) and commercial grade (shown above as total sound mature kernels) over Florunner. Those advantages calculated to a 5.7% increase in gross dollar return per unit land area. With no additional input costs necessary to achieve higher yield and grade, this translates to an 18.8% potential increase over Florunner in profit per unit area. In UPPT published data, Okrun generally performed equally with Florunner in production areas outside the state, indicating that its superiority over Florunner may be limited to Oklahoma.

Breeder seed is being maintained by the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station. Foundation seed is produced under the direction of Oklahoma Foundation Seed Stocks, Inc., Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74078. Production of pedigreed seed is limited to three generations from breeder seed: namely, foundation, registered, and certified classes. Certified seed was available to farmers in 1989.

References and Notes

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance of A.C. Mixon and E.G. Stone for seed increases in Puerto Rico during 1973 to 1974; R.O. Hammons and T.A. Coffelt (coordinators), and test cooperators of the UPPT; T.E. Stevens, Jr., W.N. Stokes, R.N. Pittman, and G.A. Turpin for technical support.

Published in Crop Sci. 29:1574 (1989).

REGISTRATION OF 'CP 79-318' SUGARCANE

'CP 79-318' (Reg. no. 76; PI 531524) complex interspecific hybrid of Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. barberi Jeswiet, was developed through continuing cooperative research by the USDA-ARS, the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station of the Louisiana State University Agricultural Center and the American Sugar Cane League of the U.S.A., Inc. CP 79-318 was selected from progeny of a cross, 'CP 65-357' (1) X 'L 65-69' (2), which was made at Canal Point, FL in 1974. The cultivar produces